

ily, regarded as so many individuals, without the slightest reference to the peculiar political organization of our state, or even an attempt to adjust the power of appointing the electors so as to conform to it. But the assumption, that the people are the state in this sense, is unfounded, as the first on which it rests, that the Constitution gives the appointment to them. But even this unfounded assumption, rests on another equally so; that the numerical majority is the people, and on that rests, the conclusion, that the adoption of the general ticket, which would give the power to it would be the same as giving it to the people. And this brings us to the final and radical assumption, which lies at the bottom of the whole series, that the majority has the natural, inherent and indefeasible right of governing, an assumption not only utterly unfounded, but of the most dangerous character, and in direct conflict with the Constitution of this state and that of the Union. All natural rights are the rights of individuals, and belong to them as such. They appertain neither to majorities, nor minorities. On the contrary, all political rights are conventional. Neither majorities, nor minorities can rightfully exercise any, such, but by compact or agreement, expressed or implied. Some of the states of the Union, it would seem, have based their Constitutions on the assumption, that the mere numerical majority has the right to govern. In such it would, indeed, be the state by implication, and the adoption of the general ticket by them, for the appointment of electors, would be in conformity with the provision of the federal Constitution, which vests it in the state. But, such is not our case. Our state is organized on the far broader and more solid and durable foundation, of the concurrent majority to the entire exclusion of the numerical. To adopt, then, the general ticket would not be with us to give the appointment to the state. On the contrary, it would be to introduce a new element, calculated to subvert and destroy the very foundation on which its organization rests as has been shown.

Setting, then, aside the general ticket, for these numerous and insurmountable objections, as utterly inadmissible, and other alternative is left, but to retain the present mode of appointment, or adopt the Districts equal to the number of its electors, and allot the appointment of one to each. If it should be thought preferable to give the appointment directly to the people, without any intermediate agency, then, the latter should be adopted, as the only way by which it can be truly given to them; and, that too, with strict justice to the two great divisions of the state, and without the hazard of destroying or disturbing the compromise between them. The strongest objection to it is, that it might diminish the relative weight of the state to the Presidential election; by expressing its vote to the hazard of a division. It is certainly desirable to avoid that, so long as the other states shall continue to concentrate theirs by a general ticket. But, I must say, even setting this objection aside, that I can see no adequate reason for changing the present mode. Under our well constructed and just Constitution, the Legislature may, with strict regard to truth, said to be the true representatives of the state. It has heretofore proved to be so in the appointment of electors. In no instance has it deceived or betrayed the state in reference to it.

Nor am I aware of any formidable objection against continuing the present mode growing out of the late act of Congress, which may not be met by an amendment of our state Constitution, fixing an earlier day for the meeting of the Legislature every fourth year, so that it may be in session to comply with its provisions, and in having a call session for that purpose, until the amendment can be made. But whether that should be done, or the District system adopted, notwithstanding the hazard of dividing the vote of the state are questions to be decided, not so much by reference to principle as considerations of expediency in reference to which the Legislature is the most competent to decide.

But it is urged, that a change must be made, because the Legislature has no right to appoint the electors. To this it may be fairly answered, that the objection comes too late. The federal government has been in operation more than half a century, during which time, there have been fifteen Presidential elections, at each of which one or more states have appointed their electors by the Legislature, and in not a single instance have the two houses of Congress, in counting the votes, objected to receive the vote of a state, because it was cast by electors appointed by its Legislature.

But waiving this answer, I cannot perceive any solid ground for the objection. The federal constitution expressly vests the power of appointing the electors in the states; that is, as has been shown, in the people, in their organized character as constituting a body politic, and the power of directing the manner of appointing in their Legislatures, without qualification. It is left to their discretion to decide, whether it shall be done directly by the people of the state or indirectly through intermediate agents, provided the manner directed shall be such as to be fairly the act of the state; that is, of the people in the character above stated. The more perfectly and fully it would be theirs in that character, the more perfectly and fully would the intention of the Constitution be complied with, whether done through the direct vote of the people, or any intermediate agency, including the Legislature. But it is certain, that with us, whatever may be the case in other states, no other agency could be constituted or any other mode of appointment adopted, that would more perfectly and fully represent the state, or make the appointment more truly its act, than that by its Legislature.

I have complied with your request, with as much brevity as possible considering the importance and complex character of the question involved. I have, indeed, experienced no inconsiderable difficulty in discussing some of the points, to express myself with sufficient clearness to be well understood, without going into a disquisition of some of the fundamental principles of political science, if it may be so called; and, thereby, increasing unreasonably the length of my answer to your

request. As it is, I fear, in attempting to avoid prolixity, I have not sufficiently explained my meaning, on some of the points, to escape obscurity. In conclusion permit me to say, if what I have written should shed an additional ray of light on the nature and character of our excellent state Constitution, or contribute in any degree, to guard against the adoption of any measure calculated to impair or weaken it, I shall feel myself amply compensated for the time and reflection I have bestowed on this communication.

J. C. CALHOUN



## The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1816.

A considerable portion of our paper to-day is taken up with the letter of Mr. Calhoun, on the subject of the proposed change in our State Constitution, in reference to the election of Presidential electors. It will be seen that Mr. Calhoun decidedly prefers the present mode employed in our State. He is for adhering to the compromise made about forty years ago, between the lower and upper country. This compromise has produced the happiest results in South Carolina, and so far has given entire satisfaction to the people. We believe that the present mode of electing electors is equal to, if not superior to any that can be devised. If it be retained, a change in our State Constitution will be necessary, fixing an earlier day for the assembling of our Legislature, so as to comply with that of Congress on the subject. If the present mode be abandoned, we decidedly prefer the District system, which will divide the State into nine districts, equal to the number of Presidential electors, and allot the appointment of one to each. This subject will doubtless engage the attention of the Legislature now in session.

We respectfully acknowledge the receipt of 2 charges of Gun Cotton, accompanied by an account of the discovery of the process of manufacturing it by Professor Ellet, of the South Carolina College. The account will be found in our columns to-day.

We witnessed the trial of a rifle with one of the charges, and found that it answered remarkably well, having buried the ball to the depth of about 14 inches, in a plank, at the distance of forty-five or fifty feet. We presume the charge was too light.

On Monday last, the Legislature of this State commenced its regular session, at Columbia. The present session will be one of considerable interest. We have made arrangements which will enable us to lay before our readers the most important parts of the proceedings of this body.

Congress.—The time for the assembling of this body at Washington is approaching. Upon Monday week, the 7th of December, they who hold the destiny of the nation in their hands will assemble. Their present session is limited to the fourth day of March.

Proposed Reading Room.—At a vast meeting of the Temperance Society of this place, a member made a proposition, for the Society to establish a Reading Room for the benefit of the members. It was suggested, that the citizens generally, friendly to this enterprise, be solicited to co-operate with the Society. The President made some remarks upon this subject, and called upon all the members and other persons present to give their aid towards the accomplishment of this very laudable project. The remarks were well received, and all seemed impressed with the great benefits resulting from the establishment of a Reading Room. We know nothing which will unite more profit with harmless gratification than this. All who have any leisure moments to spare, cannot better employ them during the day, or in the evening, than in a Reading Room. A number of the best papers of the Union can be subscribed for by those friendly to this object, at a comparatively small cost. Every one can thus read all the papers which may be taken on much cheaper terms, than on any other plan. Respectable strangers who may be in our community, upon business or pleasure, may be introduced into the Reading Room by a member of the association, and thereby be much benefited during their stay amongst us. This of itself, is no small matter, and would increase the attraction of this place for visitors. It is scarcely necessary to bring forward further argument upon this subject as all must see the great utility of the enterprise.

At the last meeting of the Society, a resolution on the subject of the Reading Room was brought forward, and after some discussion was passed.

The following recapitulation of killed and wounded in the different divisions of the American army, at the taking of Monterey, is extracted from the report forwarded to the War Department at Washington City, and therefore no doubt correct.

	Killed.	Wounded.
General Worth's Division,	9	46
Col. Hay's Regiment,	8	18
Col. Wood's Regiment,	2	4
Gen. Twiggs's Division,	50	122
Gen. Butler's Division,	47	180
Total	122	350

Total killed and wounded 472, to which may be added four that are missing, but supposed to have been killed.

Famine in Europe.—The religious denominations of the British Islands have all appointed services and prayers suitable to times of famine. The Scotch and other dissenting Churches are holding fast days, the Episcopal Churches have introduced a new form of prayer,

drawn up for the occasion by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Catholic Divines have ordered special services in all their Churches. Rabbi Adler has prepared a prayer, specially for the Jewish Synagogues, and all other denominations are, in their own peculiar way, pouring forth their aspirations to the Deity, to avert the horrors which now threaten the nations of the old world.

Theatre in Columbia.—We perceive that the Theatre, under the management of Mr. Forbes, has recently been opened in Columbia. The company is doubtless quite a respectable one.

Theatrical amusements in Charleston.—The Charleston Theatre closed for the season, on the fifth of November, under the management of Mr. Forbes, who for several years past has catered for the public taste and amusement, highly to, and indicative of peculiar fitness on his part. Since the opening night, there have been brought out in the Theatre, Comedy, Tragedy, and the Ballet to test the capacity of the company, which is said to be sufficient for any department of the Drama. Among other attractions, Miss Mary Anne Lee, an accomplished danseuse, upon the Charleston boards. She has been absent for some years, on a visit to Europe, for the purpose of improving herself under the best masters, and brings home with her the Ballets and Dances most popular in Europe.

Mr. Webster.—The Philadelphia have invited the Hon. Daniel Webster to partake of a dinner, previous to his taking his seat in the Senate this session, which invitation he has accepted, and appointed the 24 day of December as the time he will be prepared to meet them.

Wonder if he will not be received by the Iron grasp of the manufacturers of that portion of the Union, and receive a retaining fee, in the shape of *Some crowd, Smoked Goose, &c.* (The favorite beverage at this season of the year, among the Pennsylvanians,) spiced with a little of the needful.

The Palmetto Regiment.—The glorious News has come at last!—The brave and chivalrous sons of South Carolina, will now bare their arms, against the foe to Southern rights, and Southern institutions. We feel confident, that the call of the Government will be responded to in gallant style, and the proud Palmetto, will unfurl its banner, ere long, under the command of the brave Taylor.

The following requisition have been sent out from the War Department, calling into service of the United States, nine additional Regiments of Volunteers, to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged:

- One regiment of infantry from Massachusetts.
- One regiment of infantry from State of New York.
- One regiment of infantry from North Carolina.
- One regiment of infantry from South Carolina.
- One regiment of infantry from Louisiana.
- One regiment of infantry from Mississippi.
- One regiment of mounted men from Texas.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1846.

Sir.—In my communication of the 19th of May last, your Excellency was requested to organize one Regiment of Volunteers, under the Act of the 13th of that month, to be held in readiness for public service.

The President now directs me to notify to your Excellency that one Infantry Regiment of Volunteers, from your State, is required for immediate service, and to continue therein during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. The Regiment will consist of—

Field and Staff.—1 Colonel; 1 Lieutenant Colonel; 1 Major; 1 Adjutant, a Lieutenant of one of the Companies, but not in addition.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—1 Sergeant Major; 1 Quartermaster Sergeant; two Principal Musicians, and 10 Companies, each of which to consist of: 1 Captain; 1 First Lieutenant; 2 Second Lieutenants; 4 Sergeants; 4 Corporals; 2 Musicians, and 80 Privates.

Should the number of privates, on being mustered, not fall below sixty-four effective men in a Company, it will be received.

Charleston is designated as the place of rendezvous for the several companies, as fast as they shall be organized, and where they may be further organized into a Regiment, if not already done under a previous call. The Regiment will be inspected and mustered into service, by an officer or officers of the United States Army, who will, in every case, be instructed to receive no man who is in years apparently over 45 or under 18, or who is not of physical strength and vigor. To this end the Inspector will be accompanied by a medical officer of the army and the volunteers will be submitted to his examination. It is respectfully suggested, that public notice of these requirements will prevent much dissipation of the zealous and patriotic citizens of your State who may be disposed to volunteer.

By the enclosed copy of an Act authorizing the President to call for volunteers, it will be perceived that all the Field and Company Officers with volunteers taken into the service of the United States, are to be appointed and commissioned, or such as have been appointed and commissioned in accordance with the laws of the State whence they are taken and I would suggest the extreme importance to the public service, that the officers of the above Regiment be judiciously selected.

By the Act of Congress above referred to, it will also be seen that the terms of service are for twelve months, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged, and it may be that the Regiment which has been enrolled in your State, and is now in readiness to enter the service, may regard their offer as made with reference to the

former period. Should this be so, your Excellency will cause them to be informed that the engagement, required by this requisition is to the end of the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged, and on this condition only will their services be required. With this understanding, the Regiment will be accepted. If the modification suggested should not be acceptable to the regiment which has rendered its services, you are respectfully requested to proceed, without delay to enrol and organize one in fulfillment of this requisition.

It may be proper to remark that the law provides for the clothing (in money) and subsistence of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of volunteers who are received into the service of the United States.

In respect to clothing, the law requires that the volunteers shall furnish their own clothing, for which purpose it allows to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private three dollars and fifty cents per month, during the time he shall be in the service of the United States. In order that the volunteers who shall be mustered into service under this requisition may be enabled to provide themselves with good and sufficient clothing, the commutation allowance for six months (twenty one dollars) will be advanced to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private after being mustered into service, but only with the express condition that the Volunteer has already furnished himself with six months clothing—this fact to be certified to the Paymaster by the Captain of the Company—or that the amount thus advanced, shall be applied, under the supervision of his Captain, to the object contemplated by law. In this latter case, the advance commutation for clothing will be paid on the Captain's certificate that he is satisfied that it will be so applied.

In respect to subsistence before arriving at the place of rendezvous, and for travelling home from the place of discharge, the allowance is fifty cents for every twenty miles distance.

The President requests that you will be as prompt as possible in the arrangement of this whole matter, in order that the volunteers may be ready for immediate service. Officers of the Quarter Master and Subsistence Department will be immediately ordered to the place of rendezvous, with funds to defray the necessary expenses which may be incurred.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. L. MARCY, Secy. of War.  
His Excellency WILLIAM Aiken, Governor of South Carolina.

## Mexican War!!

OLD '96 BOYS ATTENTION!!!  
You are hereby notified and required to appear at Edgefield C. H., on Monday next, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time the Corps will be complimented with a *Stand of Colors*, by a lady, and when definite orders from the Commanding Colonel will be extended.

The long expected call from the War Department upon the South Carolina Troops has at length been made. Let those from Edgefield be the first to hear and answer!

The Roll of the Company is open to every able bodied man between the age of 45 and 18 years, who regards his personal comfort less than the honor of his country.

By order of Capt. Brooks:  
D. ADAMS, O. S.  
Nov. 25 It 44

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia, from Liverpool arrived at Boston, on the 17th instant, making the passage in twelve days and eighteen hours. She sailed from Liverpool on 4th inst.

The Acadia having left but three or four days after the Great Western, brings very little news, and as our Boston correspondents received the news by the latter, previously by telegraph, they have sent the variation in the principal market quotations only, which are as follows:—

Flour in bond 33s. per bbl.  
Free Flour 34s. to 35s. 6d. per bbl.  
Corn, duty paid, 55s. per 480 lbs.  
Cotton, ordinary Orleans and Mobile, 5 to 5 1/2; do. fair do. 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; do. 6 3/4 to 7 1/4.

According to the above, there has been a slight decline in the English grain and flour markets, during the four days ending the 4th instant.

The cotton market had undergone no material change.

The Cabinet has decided that Parliament is not to meet until January 12th, and that the ports are not to be opened to the free admission of grain.

Carston Reicks.—The Charleston Forger, has been sentenced upon pleading guilty, to 12 indictments; in each case to 12 months imprisonment, and Moses' law, making a moderate term of a dozen years, and 468 lashes. This mitigation of punishment is meted out to him under the new law made and provided in such cases.

South Carolinian.

The correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:—"The Hon Wm. R. King, late Minister to France, is now in Washington. He was a popular and dignified representative of this country while abroad. Should there be any change in the Cabinet, it will not be till after the commencement of the session. Should Mr. Buchanan go to France, he will probably be succeeded in the State Department by Mr. King."

The Government Loan Taken.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday, says that the loan of Five Millions of Dollars, advertised for by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been all taken; and that it is understood that the offers exceeded in amount the sum required.

For the Advertiser.  
Mr. Editor.—The important discovery recently announced, by Professor Schœnbein, of Germany, is, as might have been anticipated from his character, exciting the deepest interest throughout the whole civilized world. The practicability of communicating a highly explosive condition to ordinary Cotton, a material abounding in all mild climates, and which may be transported to every point of the globe at a very trifling expense, cannot fail to produce the most interesting results.

It is by discoveries of this character, which affect the great interests and operations of society, that the human race have made the most palpable and rapid strides towards civilization and social improvement. There is unquestionably, in all important discoveries, and more especially in those, which at first view, seem only to refine the means of human destruction and to render them still more revolting to humanity, a nice adaptation to the particular wants of the age, in which they are communicated to the world. Thus the invention of Printing, by Gutenberg, in the middle of the fifteenth Century, was pre-eminently suited to the pressing demands of society at that period; so much so, that without some such outlet to thought, and means of its distribution among society, civilization must have receded rather than advanced. It emancipated the human energies, and broke assunder the trammels of ignorance and superstition, which had for so many ages made man the pliant tool of petty tyranny and inhuman despotism. In like manner did the discovery of the Mariner's Compass enlarge the field of human enterprise, and give scope to the already rapidly expanding powers of man; thus uniting all the nations of the earth by the ties of social connexion and commercial interests. Viewed in this light, the discovery of Schœnbein, with suitable mechanical preparations for the cheap and expeditious manufacture of the Gun Cotton, appear to be another and essential step in the onward march of civilization, towards that condition of uninterrupted harmony to which all the nations of the earth seem to be tending.

If the doctrine be true, which has so often been impressed on my mind by our very learned and highly gifted Professor, Francis Leiber; that in proportion to the vehemence and destructiveness of wars, there is a corresponding diminution of those terrible conflicts among nations; which have hitherto disgraced the pages of history in all ages of the world; this discovery may be hailed as one of the great precursors of that social condition, for which the nineteenth century is so rapidly preparing the way.

The means of human destruction are becoming so refined and perfect, through invention and discovery, that war must inevitably cease, so terrible will be its certain consequences, and so absolutely sure the mutual ruin of contending armies.—The discovery of the Gun Cotton, although made by Professor Schœnbein, of Germany, was no sooner announced in this country, than its details were unfolded, or at least similar results obtained, by Dr. Wm. H. Ellet, the distinguished Professor of Chemistry, in the South Carolina College.

Mr. Editor, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on this event, which in the end, is destined to illustrate our Institution and State. Schœnbein's discovery had scarcely sounded its existence in Europe before its echo was reverberated from the Laboratory of our own College.

Professor Leiber, having seen the fact in a German paper, announced it immediately to Dr. Ellet, who with his accustomed celerity of penetration, saw at a glance, the method of its manufacture, which he said would turn out to be, the steeping of Cotton in Nitric Acid. The next evening, Oct. 14th, Professor Ellet submitted it to experiment and obtained a satisfactory result. Several days subsequent to the most satisfactory experiments made by Professor Ellet, the supposed details of Schœnbein's discovery were disclosed by Professor Otto. It appears, however, according to Otto's own declaration, that in his experiments, he employed Nitric Acid a lone which renders the manufacture of Cotton into an explosive material, capable of extensive utility, difficult, if not impracticable. The like may be said of the original discovery, if Otto has revealed the identical process of manufacture adopted by Schœnbein.

Be that as it may, with no other hint than the naked truth, Professor Ellet has obtained the most perfect specimens of the explosive Cotton, discovering all the elements entering into its production, or composition. I was present (assisting in the manipulation), and witnessed the first experiment, which, though not completely conclusive, nevertheless sufficiently evinced the presence of the substances necessary for the manufacture of this wonderful material. The propelling power of the Gun Cotton, compared with that of Gun Powder is very great; perhaps as 7 to 1; indeed several experiments have shown, that it cannot be much less than this proportion. November 18th, the propelling power of this material was submitted to test, in the presence of the Faculty of the College, affording the most astonishing results. In due season, and when a proper

opportunity offers, I will, by your permission, furnish your columns with a complete analysis of the theory of this matter, and the method of its production, or manufacture.

Your obedient servant.

GEO. W. LANDRUM.

South Carolina College, Nov. 20, '46.

## HOW TO MAKE GUN-COTTON.

Dr. Otto, Professor of Chemistry in Brunswick, has published the following statement in the Hanoverian Gazette:—

Entirely independent of Schœnbein and Böttger, but relying on an observation of Pelouze, contained in the one hundred and thirty-sixth page of the first volume of my Manual of Chemistry, I have succeeded in producing an exploding cotton, which, after a series of experiments, seems quite suited to supply the place of gun powder. In order to bring the results of important discoveries as speedily as possible to the highest stage of perfection, it seems to me necessary to lay them immediately before the public, in order that many persons may turn their attention to the subject. In scorn, therefore, to sell or take out a patent for my very interesting discovery, the consequences of which are not easy to be foreseen, and I now publish it for the general good of the public. In the preparation of the exploding cotton, common well cleaned cotton is dipped for about half a minute in highly concentrate nitric acid, (the acid which I use being made with the distillation of ten parts of dried saltpetre and six of oil of vitrol), and then instantly placed in water, which must be often renewed, in order to free the cotton from the acid with which it is impregnated. Care must then be taken that all the knotty particles of the cotton are properly disengaged, and that it is thoroughly dried. After this the explosive preparation is ready for use. Its effects create astonishment in all who witness them, and the smallest portion explodes when struck on an anvil with a hammer, like fulminating powder. When kindled with a glowing body it takes fire just like gunpowder, and when used in a gun its operation, though in a far greater proportion to its weight, is precisely the same as that of gunpowder. This gun-cotton is employed exactly in the same way as gunpowder. A piece of it is rammed down the barrel, then a bit of wadding, and after that a ball; a copper cap ignites and explodes the cotton. Without a single exception, all who have witnessed my experiments have been most completely satisfied.

From the Southern Chronicle.

Gun Cotton.—In another part of our paper we have published a communication from a celebrated European chemist, revealing the method of preparing the celebrated Gun Cotton. Experiments have been made at the War office in Washington upon a quantity of it sent to this country by Professor Schœnbein, (who claims to be the inventor), and with satisfactory results. We have had an opportunity of testing its explosive quality personally, through the politeness of Dr. Ellet, Professor of Chemistry in the South Carolina College, and entertain no doubt that it will supersede the use of gunpowder—if the cost of manufacturing will admit of it—in a great degree. It explodes more readily than gunpowder, and leaves comparatively no sediment or stain behind.

It is due Dr. Ellet to state, that on the announcement of the discovery, and some time before the secret of preparing the cotton was revealed, he made the discovery of the agent employed, and successfully tested it. Our readers will remember that we stated the fact, in our paper of the 4th inst.; and it was some days previous to that time that we were informed of it. We learn that Dr. E. has since discovered that by adding another and a cheaper acid to the nitric the explosive quality is increased. Dr. E. has kindly promised to furnish us an article on this substitute for gunpowder, and we hope to present it to our readers next week.

From Mexico.—A letter from Capt. Calhoun, of the Georgia Volunteers, dated at Monterey, October 12th, and published in the Savannah Republican, states that a skirmish took place between some of the Georgians and a small force of the Mexicans on the 11th of October. A part of the Georgia Regiment, on their way from Comargo to Monterey, had encamped about six miles from the latter place, with a heavy train of wagons and mules loaded with provisions for the Army. Early after night fall, it was ascertained that a party of Canales' men were in a neighboring rancho. They were attacked by a detachment under Lieut. Horne, of the Sumter Volunteers, and ten prisoners and some of the baggage of Canales were taken. Canales had just left the rancho to arrange the assault for the night. One Mexican was killed, and the number wounded is not known. None of the Americans were killed or wounded.

Mr. Calhoun.—The New York Correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer writes—"The friends and admirers of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, are busily engaged making preparations to put him forth as a candidate for the Presidency, in 1848. A new paper, devoted to his support, will make its appearance, in a few days in this city, the principal editor of which has heretofore been a prominent Van Buren man."

The New York Herald, says:—"Mr. Calhoun has many ardent friends in this region, who would gladly give him their votes and influence for the chief magistracy of the nation."

Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, of Richmond a man of great intellectual ability, (says a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce.) Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, (N. S.) has declined the title of D. D., conferred by the Transylvania University considering it a humble unworthy the dignity of a servant of Christ, and the acceptance of it countenancing artificial distinctions among ministerial brethren, often unjustly made, and always contrary to the spirit of the Gospel.

Sales of Real and Personal Property.—Charleston Courier 17th inst. The Master in Equity sold in Orangeburg District, on the 10th and 11th inst., the estate of J